

INFORMATION REPORT INFOR

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COUNTRY USSR

REPORT

SUBJECT Soviet Industrial Planning Institutes

DATE DISTR. 22 June 1962 50X1-HUM

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REFERENCES RD

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION.

reports on Soviet industrial planning institutes

- a. Giprokinopoligraf /State Institute for Planning Movie Theaters and Enterprises of the Printing Industry/ in Moscow. 50X1-HUM  
Three pages. The report describes the activities and building layout of the institute. 50X1-HUM
- b. Latgiproptrom /Latvian State Institute for Planning Industrial Enterprises/ in Riga. 50X1-HUM  
Four pages. The report describes the activities and organization of the institute. The institute's projects included these industrial enterprises: Paper combines, power stations, flax mills, and a meat products combine. 50X1-HUM
- c. Lengiproshakht /Leningrad State Institute for the Design and Planning of Mine Construction in the Coal Industry/ in Leningrad. 50X1-HUM  
Three pages. The report describes the activities and organization of the institute. The institute did designing and planning for the entire USSR and other countries, including Poland, Communist China, Czechoslovakia, and Indonesia. One department of the institute designed air raid shelters for industrial plants /of the coal industry/.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "##")															

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COUNTRY : USSR (Latvian SSR)

SUBJECT : The Latgiproprom Institute in Riga

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1. The Latgiproprom (Latviyskiy Gos. Institut "Latgiproprom"), and industrial planning institute, located on Lenina Street, Riga, was formed in 1958 (when the sovnarkhoz was established) by a merger of planning organizations which had previously been subordinate to different ministries. The institute was normally employed in the design of new industrial plants for the three Baltic States and Kaliningrad Oblast. In the late 1950's, however, it mainly planned the reintegration and expansion of existing industrial enterprises.

2. The institute had the following organization:

- a. Cadres department (otdel kadrov).
- b. Special department (spets otel), which maintained security supervision over the institute employees.

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- c. Financial department (fin. otдел).
  - d. Planning department (planovyy otдел).
  - e. Technical department (tekhnicheskiiy otдел).
  - f. Cost department (smetny otдел).
  - g. Electrotechnical department (elektrotekh. otдел), which designed electricity and internal communications networks; it also had an automation section which designed machinery for plants planned by the institute.
  - h. Construction department (stroitelny otдел), which included an industrial construction section and a civil construction section which designed workers' housing projects.
  - i. Thermotechnical department (teplo-tekhnicheskiiy otдел), which designed turbines, steam plants, and central heating installations.
  - j. Sanitary-technical department (san-tekhnicheskiiy otдел).
  - k. Soil testing department (geo-iziskaniy otдел).
  - l. Transportation department (transportny otдел), which planned both internal and external transportation facilities for industrial plants.
  - m. About 20 technological departments for industrial branches including textiles, paper, construction materials, meat and milk products, clothing, timber, metals, leather, electronics, chemicals, peat, and machines, all of which were headed by experts.
3. The Chief Engineer's Office (Byuro Glav. Inzh. Proyektov) of the institute employed only specialists in certain industrial fields who directed and coordinated the respective planning projects of the departments. These specialists were also responsible for presenting completed projects to the

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appropriate sovmarkhoz committees, for maintaining contact with the designated contractors, for systematically inspecting the building work, and for insuring the execution of plant construction according to the original plans.

4. In 1959 the institute was still housed in a temporary building and was in the process of reorganization. Of the approximately 300 employees, about 30 percent were engineers.

5. The following planning projects were executed by the institute in 1958 and 1959:

- a. Expansion and modernization of two paper combines in Kaliningrad, both of which were to be re-equipped with modern machinery and were to have new power stations.
- b. Completion of the power station at Pais, about 20 kilometers from Kaliningrad, whose construction had been started by the Germans. The thermotechnical department of the institute planned the installation of ten high-pressure boilers (up to 120 atmospheres). The station was to burn pulverized coal and to have an eventual output of possibly 300,000 kilowatts.
- c. Planning of the reconstruction of the GRES II power station in Kaliningrad; the thermotechnical department designed several high-pressure boilers (70 atmospheres) for this station.
- d. Design of several flax mills (l'nokombinaty), to be constructed throughout the Baltic States.
- e. Planning of the expansion and modernization of the meat products combine in Kaunas [N 54-54, E 23-54].

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6. Kot (fnu) [redacted] had been director of the thermotechnical department at the institute since 1958. He had previously been employed at the Giprogum Institute in Riga, which was closed down. Nikolayev (fnu) [redacted] had been director of the Latgiproprom Institute since 1958. He had previously been director of another (unspecified) institute.

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COUNTRY : USSR (Leningradskaya Oblast)

SUBJECT : The Lengiproshakht Institute in Leningrad

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1. The Lengiproshakht Institute (coal industry planning institute), located at 6 Kanal Griboyedova Street, Leningrad, was employed in the following projects, for both the entire USSR and other countries including Poland, Communist China, Czechoslovakia, and Indonesia:

- a. Planning of new coal mines and reconstruction of old mines.
- b. Planning of the development of new mining areas.
- c. Designing of enriching plants.
- d. Designing of coal briquette factories (briketniye fabriki).
- e. Designing of miners' housing projects.
- f. Designing of power stations for coal mines.
- g. Designing of auxiliary plants for the coal and other industries.

2. The institute was subordinated to the Leningrad Sovnarkhoz at the time of the establishment of sovnarkhozes, before which it had been

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subordinate to the All-Union Ministry of the Coal Industry. The institute had the following departments:

- a. Chief accounts (glav bukhalterya).
- b. Planning (planovy otдел), which received the planning projects from head offices and distributed them among other departments of the institute for execution. This department also reported to the head offices concerned on the progress of the planning.
- c. Calculations (smetny otдел).
- d. Publications (izdatelskiy otдел).
- e. General planning (generalnikh planov otдел), which prepared overall plans for industrial installations.
- f. Soil testing (iziskaniy otдел), which carried out soil tests on proposed construction sites of industrial installations.
- g. Industrial construction (prom. stroitelstva otдел), which designed industrial buildings.
- h. Civil construction (grazhdanskogo striotelstva otдел), which designed workers' housing projects.
- i. Technological (tekhnologicheskyy otдел).
- j. Machine (mekh. montazhny otдел).
- k. Electrotechnical (elektrotekhnicheskyy otдел).
- l. Thermotechnical (teplotekhnicheskyy).
- m. Sanitary-technical (san. tekhnicheskyy otдел).
- n. Automation (avtomatiki otдел), which planned the automation of industrial plants designed by the institute.

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- o. Standardization (standarizatsiy i normalizatsiy otdel), which designed standard industrial plants to be constructed at different locations. The department was also employed in the standardization of coal industry equipment.
- p. Work organization (organizatyiye rabot otdel), which coordinated the work of the planning departments.
- q. Special work (spetsyalnykh rabot otdel), which designed air raid shelters for industrial plants and was concerned with work safety precautions.
- r. Technical (tekhnicheskiy otdel).
- s. Transportation (transportnyy otdel), which planned both internal and external means of transportation of plants.

3. The Lengiproshakht Institute, which had about 1200 employees, planned projects for coal areas (ugolnye baseyny) throughout the USSR. Between 1951 and 1958 it designed three coal briquette factories: Baydakovskaya Briketnaya Fabrika, Sememovskaya Briketnaya Fabrika, and Angrenovskaya Briketnaya Fabrika. The plans for these plants were based on German plants of the same type. One of the institute's main responsibilities was the design of standard factories for the coal industry (coal coking and briquette plants).

4. Mets (fnu) [redacted] had been chief engineer of the Lengiproshakht Institute since 1955. Aleksander Mikhailovich Shvernik, [redacted] was director of the institute. He was the brother of N. M. Shvernik, chairman of the Party Control Commission.

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COUNTRY : USSR (Moskovskaya Oblast)  
SUBJECT : Giprokinopoligraf Institue in Moscow

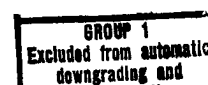
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1. The Giprokinopoligraf Institute in Moscow, which was subordinate to the Soviet All-Union Ministry of Culture (Ministerstvo Kultury SSSR), designed movie theaters, film studios, cine- and X-ray film factories (kinefabriki), printing works, cultural centers, and occasionally television stations. The Institute was located in two parts of Moscow: on ulitsa 25 Oktyabrya, in the second building on the left side of the street going from the Red Square (Krasnaya Ploshchad), and on Selskokhozyaystvenniy Proyezd, in the former building of the Cinematographic Institute (VGIIK) opposite the Party College (Obshchzhitiye Vishey Partiyonoy Shkoly).

2. On ulitsa 25 Oktyabrya the Institute occupied the second and third floors of a five-story office building. The accounts department,

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treasury, and archives were located on the second floor; the cadres department, deputy-director's offices, part of the construction design department (stroitel'nyy otdel), a technological department, and a design department for central heating and air conditioning installations were situated on the third floor. The technical departments at this location were engaged mainly in the design of printing works.

3. On Selskokhozyaystvenniy Proyezd the Institute occupied the third and fourth floors of a four-story building. An archives section, a geodesical department (geodezicheskiy otdel), a blueprints department (kopirol'nyy otdel), and a canteen were located on the third floor. The fourth floor housed the electrical installations design department (elektro otdel), a technological department<sup>est</sup>, a design department for central heating and air conditioning installations, a design department for water supply and sewage installations, an architectural department, the offices of the director-general, a technical library, and a sun-copying department. The technical departments at this location were engaged mainly in the design of movie theaters.

4. The Institute employed a total of about 400 workers in Moscow and had several branches in other cities, including Leningrad and Kiev.

5. The Institute designed movie theaters and other types of buildings for both the USSR and other countries in the Communist Bloc. Some of the projects executed by the Institute were the following:

- a. Film studios which were constructed in cities throughout the USSR, including Moscow, Kiev, Tallinn, Riga, Ashkhabad, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Baku, Minsk, Tashkent, Frunze, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and Sverdlovsk.

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- b. The cultural center in Warsaw, which was a gift of the Soviet Government.
- c. The television station in Minsk.
- d. The largest factory in the USSR for cine-film, X-ray film, and photographic paper, which was located at ~~S~~hostka in the Ukrainian ~~SSR~~.

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